**Drugs for the treatment of Gouty Arthritis and Ankylosing Spondylitis**

1745. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the side effects contra-indications and precautions to be taken while using Oxyphenbutazone, Phenylbutazone, Ibuproften, Naproxen; Ketoprofen, Indomethacin; Flurbiprofen, Corticostrophin; Colchioine and Salcylates for the treatment of gouty atrthritis and ankylosing spondylits;

(b) whether it is a fact that other drugs are more effective and safer than Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone;

(c) what are the basis and justification given by experts for continuation of marketing of Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone when these drugs have been withdrawn for use in many countries; and

(d) the names of the experts along with connected institutions from whom opinion was sought and what are the details of opinion of each on these two drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the side effects contraindications and precautions of the drugs mentioned in the Question is annexed. [*See* Appendix CXLI, Annexure No. 69]

(b) Effectiveness and safety of a drug differ from person to person. Therefore, it can never be stated that other drugs are more effective and safer than Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenlutazone.

(c) and (b) The opinion of expert bodies like Indian Council of Medical Research and Indian Medical Association was sought. The experts considered that both Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone continue to be the drugs of choice for ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis and considered there is no case for total ban of these drugs and the drugs should be restricted for use for these two indications only.

**Diseases without identification of drugs for treatment**

1746. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of diseases prevailing in India whose drugs have not been identified in the essential list of World Health Organisation;

(b) the names of drugs and combination of drugs allowed for marketing for the treatment of those diseases along with the details of composition of each formulation based on each drug;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than one drug is allowed for marketing for same disease in India;

(d) if so, names of all drugs allowed for marketing for same disease; and

(e) what are the reasons and justification for such clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The drugs for the treatment of guinea worm and hook worm do not figure in the WHO's list of essential drugs. However, there do not seem to be any specific drug discovered as yet for the treatment of guinea worm.

(b) The current drugs recommended for treatment of hook worm is Befanium which is marketed in granules form-5 gm granules containing 2.5 gm of Befanium base.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) WHO gives a list of essential drugs covering almost every therapeutic group. Under each therapeutic group for treatment of a particular disease condition number of drugs have been specified. Most of these drugs are being marketed in India. The WHO list of esential drugs (Tech. Report Series 722, 1985) gives 27 therapeutic categories covering about 278 drugs.